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ABSTRACT

This program expresses a library philosophy that rests on the following principles: (1) That government--city, county, state, and federal--is responsible for the educational, economic, and cultural development of the society it serves; (2) That libraries are vital agents in the educational, economic, and cultural development of cities, counties, states, and nations, and, therefore, that library development is a responsibility shared by all levels of government; and (3) That since every citizen and every community should have equal opportunity to develop educationally, economically, and culturally, they should have equal access to the information materials they need to achieve that development. Most of the structures essential to make library service available to all Texans exist. Since improved service depends on building all components, much of the attention of this document is devoted to a discussion of these components, to ongoing programs to mesh services offered by them, and to proposals that will improve service. This presentation is organized to show how the plan was developed; the physiographic, demographic, and political environment in which libraries function; the present development of libraries; the needs and approaches to satisfying these needs; and methods for evaluating the success of programs undertaken. (Other State Plans are: ED 069 318 through 069 326, ED 070 443 through 070 452, ED 070 475 through 070 483; ED 070 486 through 070 494, LI 004089 through 004094 and LI 004112 through 004115). (Author/NH)

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Long-Range Plan Developed in Compliance With Provisions of the Federal Library Services and Construction Act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
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Purpose of the Plan

This program expresses a library philosophy that rests on the following principles:

1. That government—city, county, state, and federal—is responsible for the educational, economic, and cultural development of the society it serves.
2. That libraries are vital agents in the educational, economic, and cultural development of cities, counties, states, and nations, and, therefore, that library development is a responsibility shared by all levels of government.
3. That since every citizen and every community should have equal opportunity to develop educationally, economically, and culturally, they should have equal access to the information materials they need to achieve that development.

During the 1960's much of the attention of librarians in the state was devoted to developing and working for the passage of the Texas Library Systems Act that was enacted in 1969. This enabling legislation gives libraries the right to develop and implement cooperative programs by contract in systems. Successive legislatures may appropriate funds for implementation of specified activities under the legislation. The Act and its accompanying rules and regulations establish criteria for membership that in effect define "library" in a way not spelled out in the legislation giving cities and counties the right to establish libraries.

This state legislation and the federal Library Services and Construction Act that was passed in 1965 and extended in 1970 have led librarians to think in terms of statewide resources and services. Provisions of the 1970 federal LSCA guidelines that call for long-range planning have demanded that librarians engage themselves in the serious business of looking ahead to the potential offered by programs under local, state, and federal funds and legislation.

Most of the structures essential to make library service available to all Texans exist. Since improved service depends on building all compon-

ents, much of the attention of this document is devoted to a discussion of these components, to ongoing programs to mesh services offered by them, and to proposals that will improve service.

This presentation is organized to show how the plan was developed; the physiographic, demographic, and political environment in which libraries function; the present development of libraries; the needs and approaches to satisfying these needs; and methods for evaluating the success of programs undertaken.

Development of the Plan

As a program that will ultimately involve many kinds of libraries, this document reflects input from four major sources: policies established by the Texas Library and Historical Commission (governing body for the Texas State Library), deliberations of councils and boards created under state and federal legislation and guidelines, recommendations endorsed by membership of professional organizations of librarians and information gathered by the staff of the Texas State Library.

The six members of the Texas Library and Historical Commission are appointed by the governor to serve as the policy-making authority for the Texas State Library.[1] As a result of legislation passed in 1965 after the enactment of the federal Library Services and Construction Act, the Commission was given the added responsibility for receiving and administering federal funds for public libraries in Texas.[2] The Commission also sets policy for establishment of systems under the Library Systems Act.[3]

The Advisory Board created under provisions of the Texas Library Systems Act passed in 1969 is composed of five librarians who are selected on the basis of training, experience, and interest to advise the Library and Historical Commission on establishment of library systems. Appointed by the Commission, members represent public, school, and academic libraries.[4] Since adoption of the Rules and Regulations for the First Biennium of the Library Systems Act in 1970, members of the board have continued to serve as advisors to the systems that have been organized. Since the Rules and Regulations are subject to revision, members of this board carry on a continued study of possible future change of criteria for membership. In keeping with the law, changes will be made only by the Library and Historical Commission after an open hearing.

The State Advisory Council on Libraries is required by federal LSCA to advise the state agency responsible for administering federal Library Services and Construction Act funds. The eleven members appointed by the Commission represent public, school, academic, special, and institu-

tional libraries: libraries serving the handicapped, and persons using such libraries, including the disadvantaged persons.

The 3,000 members of the Texas Library Association include not only librarians from all kinds of libraries and students and faculty from the state's library schools but also library trustees, members of Friends of Libraries, and interested citizens. Beginning with the revitalization of the Library Development Committee and its publication of a "Skeletal Plan for State-Wide Library Development" in 1963,[5] the Association has aggressively supported development of library service under an organized work program. In 1964 the Association adopted "Standards for Texas Public Libraries"[6] and in the following year adopted "Guidelines for Measuring Progress."[7] Adopted in September, 1972, is a new document also entitled "Standards for Texas Public Libraries."[8]

Because the above represent a large number of individuals, a structured approach that involved meetings, questionaires, and analysis of reports that are generated as a result of ongoing activities was used to gather information.

A. Organized Meetings
   1. Advisory Board on Systems in two meetings in FFY 1972: Septemper 8, 1971, and January 19, 1972.
   2. Directors of Major Resource Centers (ten largest libraries around which systems are organized) on March 17, 1972.
   3. Interlibrary loan librarians of Major Resource Centers, in one meeting in FFY 1972 on March 14, 1972.
   4. Lay representatives of state systems members (166 libraries) at their separate Council organizations.
   5. Network Committee of Texas Information Exchange (Academic libraries which interface with Texas State Library Communications Network) in one meeting in FFY 1972 on February 11, 1972.
   6. Meeting of the National Metropolitan Resource Center Panel held on October 21, 1971.

B. A Structured Questionaire Which Led Those in Decision-Making Situations To Engage in Analysis
   1. Texas Library and Historical Commission members
   2. President, Texas Library Association
   3. Members of the Library Development Committee of the Texas Library Association
   4. Deans of accredited library schools in the state
   5. Members of the Advisory Council for Library Services and Construction Act
   6. Members of Library Systems Act Advisory Board
   7. Directors of the fifty largest public libraries

C. Materials Resulting from Ongoing Programs

1. Special program proposals submitted under Library Services and Construction Act, FFY 1972 by 158 public libraries.
2. Analysis of annual statistical reports submitted to Texas State Library by 380 public libraries.
3. Reports of Texas State Library Communications Network use compiled by Reference Division of Texas State Library.
4. Plans for development submitted by ten newly organized systems.
5. Developmental written and oral reports regularly submitted by seven members of Field Services consultant staff, daily by mail, quarterly in staff meetings and yearly compilations.
6. Correspondence, telephone calls, visits to Texas State Library by librarians, trustees, government officials.

References

1. *Library Laws of Texas* (Austin: Texas State Library, 1972) 38-40.
2. *Ibid.*, 58-65.
3. *Ibid.*
4. Public Law 91-600, An Act to Amend the Library Services and Construction Act, and for other purposes *Texas Libraries* Vol. 33 (Fall, 1971) p. 122.
5. Texas Library Association, "Skeletal Plan for Statewide Library Development and Program of Work Recommended" *Texas Libraries* (Summer,, 1963).
6. Texas Library Association, "Standards for Texas Public Libraries" *Texas Library Journal* (Spring, 1964).
7. Texas Library Association, "Guidelines for Measuring Progress" *Texas Library Journal* (Spring, 1964).
8. Texas Library Association, "Standards for Texas Public Libraries."' (Ms. only now available.)

The Environment of Texas

Like all institutions, libraries exist in an environment that is shaped by physiographic, demographic, and political factors. That change does occur in this environment and in man's reaction to it is obvious. In fact, planning becomes a matter of anticipating this change and making plans accordingly.

The Physiographic Setting

When Texas' economy was based largely on agriculture, it depended on such natural phenomena as rainfall, climate, and quality of soil. When the discovery of oil at Spindletop in 1901 gave birth to heavy industry in the state, the new source of income depended on a natural resource. As urbanization proceeds, however, such factors as transportation facilities and the location of governmental installations ranging from universities through military bases to penal institutions have taken their places alongside availability of a dependable water supply and raw materials for industry as determinants of population centers.

That four of the nine physiographic regions of the United States meet in Texas gives the state an interesting diversity. And while population density is not directly determined by geographic characteristics as it was when intensive farming was possible in some areas while open-range cattle raising was the best possible land use in others, the physical characteristics of the land still have some importance.

Perhaps the geographic fact that has the most significant implications insofar as planning is concerned is the sheer size of the state. Not only are distances between parts of the state long, but also the population is sparse in much of the area west of the 98th parallel.

The Demographic Setting

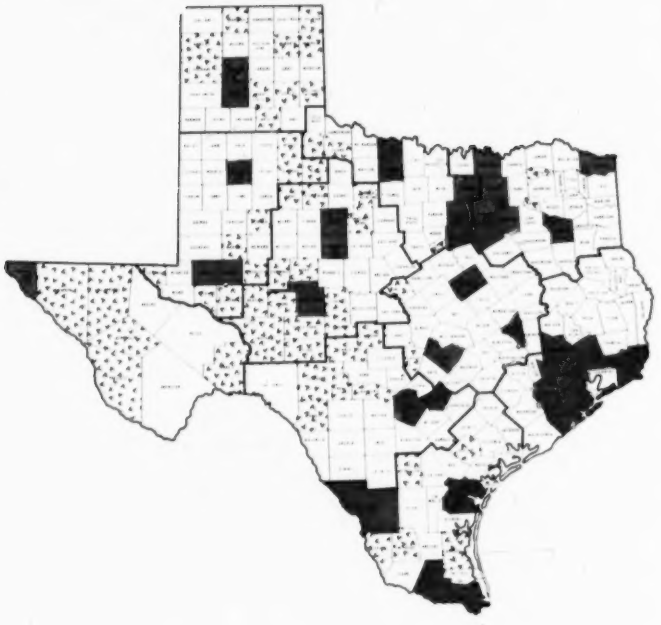
The 1970 Census counted a total of 11,196,730 Texans, making the state the fourth largest in the nation. Map 1, which shows the 24 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the state and the 55 counties that have populations of fewer than 5,000 people, illustrates the uneven distribution of this population.

Other characteristics of the population are also important—particu-

Concentration of Population

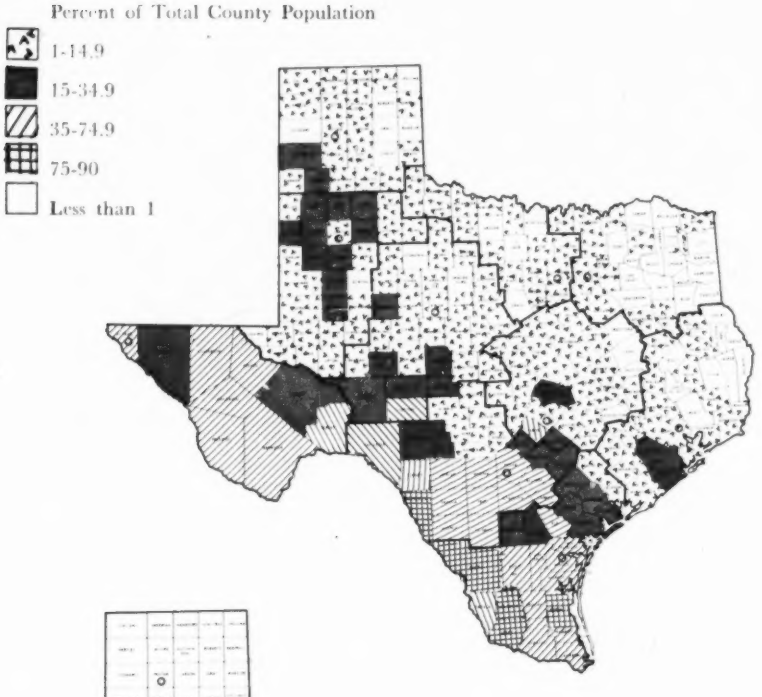
Population less than 5,000

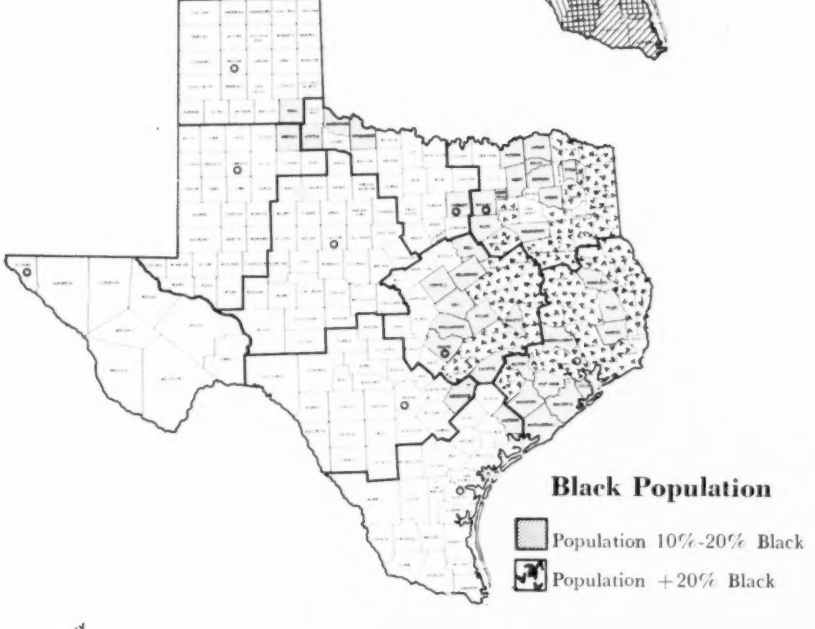
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area



Texas Almanac (Dallas: A. H. Belo Corporation, 1971), 157-160, 184.

White Persons of Spanish Surname, 1960





larly in relation to implementation of priorities spelled out in the 1970 amendments to LSCA and the accompanying guidelines.

Minorities are represented in the population as follows:

Black	Indian	Spanish Surname
12%	.001%	18%

Maps 2 and 3 show counties where black people and those with Spanish surnames appear in significant numbers.

Although no separate count was made of persons with Spanish surnames in the 1970 census, the number is estimated to be larger than in 1960 when the percentage was 14 percent. A majority of this population lives along the border with Mexico and into the state about 200 miles. It is in this area that this group also makes the largest percentage of the total population. Included are the 200,000 Mexican nationals resident in the state.

A breakdown of the population by age shows the following:

0-14	15-24	25-64	65+
30%	18%	43%	9%

The Aging

Populations of Texas Counties, 65 Plus Years of Age, 15% and more of county population

The Political Setting

As governmental agencies, libraries exist in a political environment and depend on both enabling legislation and appropriation of funds from the various levels of government.

In Texas most cities are governed by a policy-making city council whose members appoint a city manager. The library in most of the larger cities functions as a department of government with an advisory group of trustees. Since the State law giving cities the right to establish libraries is permissive rather than restrictive, libraries tend to function in highly individualized manners.

County library law dates to the World War I period, and the restrictive legislation has its roots in a successful challenge to the idea that establishing a library was a proper function for a county commissioners' court. Unlike the legislation giving cities the right to establish and run libraries, this legislation sets up a plan for certification of librarians by the three-member Texas State Board of Library Examiners as well as other limitations.

With impetus from Federal programs that require regional planning, an intermediate level that neither makes laws nor appropriates funds has been established between local governments and state government. Programs under the Councils of Government fall under the eye of the Department of Community Affairs that was established by the Legislature in 1971 to supercede what had been a part of the Governor's Office. The division of the State into Major Resource System areas for library system organization generally follows the division used in organizing the regional councils of government.

At the State level, three agencies are responsible for administering sizeable library programs: the Texas State Library for public libraries; the Texas Education Agency, public schools; and the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, public universities, colleges, and junior colleges. Agencies submit budgets to the Legislative Budget Board and the Governor about one year before beginning of the biennium in which they are to be spent. With the exception of some bonds that have been approved by Constitutional amendment in recent years, the Legislature appropriates money on a pay-as-you-go-basis. In recent years these agencies have been designated by the Legislature to administer federal funds. Although only the governing board (appointed by the Governor for staggered terms in the case of the State Library and Coordinating Board and elected in the case of the Texas Education Agency) of the agency is responsible for decisions beyond line-item ones for expenditure of State funds, a comprehensive program for use of Federal funds is subject to review by the Governor's office.

The Texas State Library

After passage of the federal Library Services and Construction Act in 1965, the Texas State Library was designated by the Texas Legislature as the agency to administer funds to be available under the new federal legislation. Since the establishment of the agency in 1909—in part a result of the efforts of the then recently established Texas Library Association—the State Library had been charged with an interest in public library development. And the responsibility had been increased by duties spelled out under the county library laws passed in 1919. Subsequent to the 1965 action the Texas State Library was given responsibility for administering the Texas Library Systems Act passed in 1969.

At the present time five of the seven divisions have specific responsibilities under statewide programs funded by the Library Services and Construction Act, and a sixth administers two programs for libraries supported by State funds. In addition, two divisions administer programs of the Library of Congress. The Assistant State Librarian has responsibility for supervising federal programs and administers directly the funds for supplementing local building funds under Title II and for the Texas State Library Communication Network under Title III.

Briefly outlined, the responsibilities of individual divisions are as follows:

The Administrative Division has fiscal responsibility for the entire operation of the State Library, including the Texas Library Systems Act and federal programs. *Texas Libraries*, a quarterly journal, and *Texas Placement News*, a bimonthly placement newsletter, are published by a staff member.

Although all funds for the Archives Division are State ones, the Texas Documents Depository program distributes publications of State agencies to designated libraries and the newly established Regional Historical Depositories program gives the State Library responsibility for setting up and advising in the operation of regional depositories for archival material of regional interest in designated libraries.

The Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped serves directly those persons who qualify to receive braille, large print, or recorded (on disks or tape) materials because of blindness or other physical handicap. In addition to the recorded and braille materials that are furnished by the Library of Congress, the division purchases with LSCA funds large print materials and supplementary materials in other media. This division works closely with the Commission for the Blind, the agency responsible for furnishing and servicing the talking book machines on which the disks are played.

Responsibilities for administering Title I grants to local libraries as well as provision of professional consultant service for libraries and for state institutions offering library service to patients, students, and inmates give the Field Services Division heavy responsibility for service to libraries. In addition to consultants who maintain offices in six of the ten Major Resource Center cities, the division staff includes a researcher. The Professional Librarianship Collection maintained by the division is available directly to staff of public libraries or through the Texas State Library Communication Network.

Serving as the central referral point for interlibrary loan and reference service on the Texas State Library Communication Network, the Reference Division provides materials to patrons of the State's 380 public libraries. With communication costs for the network funded by Title III and materials purchased with Title I moneys, the statewide network upgrades the services available to all library patrons. Since December, 1969, when a contract was signed with the University of Texas at Austin, patrons have also been able to obtain specialized materials from eleven academic institutions that are members of the Texas Information Exchange. The division also provides loan and reference service to State agencies.

A part of the division, the Federal Documents Section, serves as a regional depository for the southern half of Texas. As such it serves patrons directly or through the Texas State Library Communication Network. Materials are furnished through the U. S. Superintendent of Documents by the Library of Congress without charge to the State Library.

The Technical Services Division is responsible for acquisition, receipt, classification, cataloging, and other preparation of materials for the State Library's collections as well as the binding and mending that are necessary. Acquisition of materials for libraries in the State's institutions is handled by the division, and staff members consult with those responsible for libraries in these institutions on the cataloging and handling of materials.

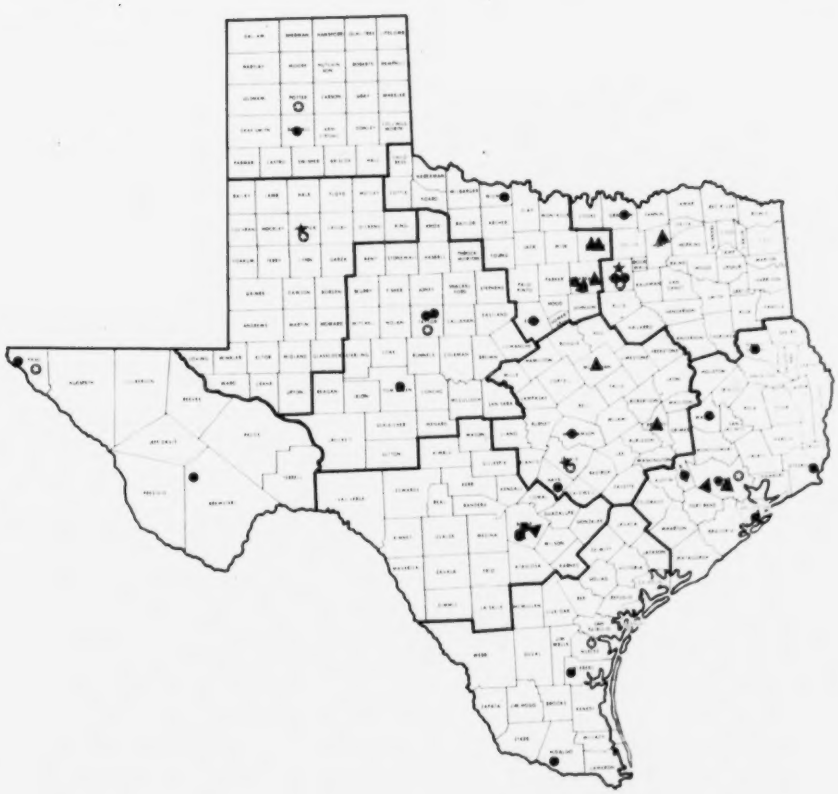
Resources for Service

Responsibility for encouraging cooperation among various kinds of libraries under federal Library Service and Construction Act programs and for administering the operation of systems of public libraries that contract with academic, school, and special libraries under the Texas Library Systems Act makes the State Library's relationship with libraries other than public ones a close one. Although librarians have long worked with their colleagues from other kinds of libraries in their professional associations, cooperation demands a deeper understanding of their colleagues' institutions. In addition to both formal and informal activities that further this, the recent selection of Texas to serve as one of the demonstration states for the Library General Information Survey by the U. S. Office of Education's National Center for Educational Statistics should provide equivalent quantitative data on academic, public and institution libraries that are currently needed.

Academic Libraries

Academic libraries range downward in size from the about two and a half million-volume collection of the nearly 40-thousand student University of Texas at Austin. In addition to the direct service that many have long offered to the population on an individual basis, the academic institutions have in recent years moved toward formal agreements to provide service. The agreement between the Texas State Library Communication Network and the 28-member Texas Information Exchange, the largest academic network in the state, provides that public libraries may borrow for their patrons materials from eleven members of the academic network. In 1971, a total of 802 requests were filled for patrons of public libraries through this interface of the two networks.

The link is a valuable one, but two problems encountered demonstrate some of the difficulties. First, the contract itself was signed not with the network but with the University of Texas at Austin since the State Library could not contract with an organization. The second had



Academic Libraries

- ● 100,000-500,000 Volumes
- ▲ 500,000-1,000,000 Volumes
- ★ Over 1,000,000 Volumes

to do with the medium of communication. The public library medium is Telex. The academic institutions use TWX. Therefore, a Telex machine had to be installed at the University to receive messages sent from the State Library.

Services offered to the non-academic community through the industrial Information Exchange at Southern Methodist University and the Regional Information and Communication Exchange at Rice University are on a membership fee basis. While the services are more extensive than are generally undertaken by libraries for their patrons, the fee structure also solves another problem for the private institutions. While some arrangement might be worked out for publicly supported institutions to undertake service to the public from tax funds, private schools are now facing near-crisis situations as costs rise more rapidly than funds from endowments, gifts, and tuition. Most feel that they have gone as far as they can in supplying service to those who are not members of their primary patron group.

That service from academic libraries is thought to be desired is apparent from two recent announcements. Prospective members of the newly organized Friends of the Library at Texas Christian University were told that borrowing privileges would be available to those who joined. University of Texas at Austin ex-students were told that membership in the Ex-Students Association would not only give them better chances at football tickets but would also permit them to use the Library.

Academic institutions have moved more rapidly to organize networks than have public libraries. While the 380 public libraries belong to a single network, compilers of the *Directory of Information Networks in Texas*[2] discovered a dozen that had been organized by academic institutions. And these networks are discovering solutions to some of the problems. For example, the Inter-University Council in the Dallas-Fort Worth area discovered that renting a delivery car could alleviate problems of slow mail service in its geographically compact area.

School Libraries

Many school libraries have moved so far—or hope to do so—in the direction of using media in addition to the printed one that they are now called "media centers," and the division in the Texas Education Agency that provides statewide service to them is called the Division of Instructional Media. Providing materials, both printed and otherwise, to support changing demands of curricula, school libraries and media centers have undergone considerable change at a time when expansion of service was also rapid.

In addition to service offered at the local level, schools are served by

21 media centers located in Education Service Centers throughout the state. While some services are limited to school systems that contribute membership fees of up to one dollar per student to match state funds, other services are available to all schools in the area served.

Although the needs served by school libraries and media centers are different from those served by public libraries, there are opportunities for additional cooperation. One possibility is a linking of the media centers to the State Library Communication Network.

Special Libraries

The diversity of business and industrial activities as well as the number of special collections maintained by academic institutions is reflected in the subjects covered by the 467 listings in the 1971 *Texas Special Libraries Directory*. This directory, published biennially by the Field Services Division of the Texas State Library in cooperation with the Texas Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, includes listings that range from nationally known repositories to small collections of limited scope and size.

Taken as a whole, they represent a significant information resource and one that the Texas Library Systems Act makes provisions for tapping. While some of the collections are part of library institutions that are already participating in various networks and cooperative programs, many are attached to institutions in the private sector. Although problems related to compensation for services offered must be solved, the libraries may be able to fill some requests that are currently unfilled in the state. Certainly, experience gained in the operation of the Industrial Information Service at Southern Methodist University and the Regional Information and Communication Exchange at Rice University will facilitate implementation.

The Texas State Library itself maintains two special collections: published Texas material in the Archives Division and Professional Librarianship. Under State law the library is charged with the duty of meeting certain library needs for State government, and the responsibility for professional assistance to library staff members in special collections maintained by State agencies is designated in the federal Library Services and Construction Act.

Examples of specialized collections in State government are the Legislative Reference Library, which is under the governance of the Legislative Library Board, and the State Law Library, maintained by the Attorney General's Office and three State Courts. In addition, such agencies as the Parks and Wildlife Department, the Water Development Board, and the State Board of Insurance maintain collections.

The service offered to these agency libraries by the State Library

consists largely of making available bibliographic and other professional materials and advising on the acquisition and cataloging of materials purchased by the agency libraries. The extent of this service varies considerably.

Public Libraries

Most of the data gathered on public libraries in recent years has been quantitative. A major contribution of the State Library's field consultant program has been working with librarians—particularly in the smaller units—to keep records in such a way that year-end statistics can be tabulated on a uniform basis. Chart shows a rise in all areas except in the number of counties without service. Those interested in individual libraries may consult the annual *Texas Public Library Statistics* published by the Texas State Library. However, numbers are not the whole story. Other characteristics of public libraries are also important.

Patterns of Organization

One of the three basic requirements for membership in the systems organized under the Texas Library Systems Act is that a library be a "legally established public library." Most of the larger libraries function as departments of city or county government under legislation that permits these units of government to establish and maintain libraries.

Many libraries began as special projects of organizations or as libraries for members of organizations, and some of the smaller ones continue to function with no or minimal tax support. An association library operating under a charter as a public library meeting other criteria may qualify for system membership. A large library that functions under a charter to its parent non-government organization is Rosenberg Library in Galveston. The Rosenberg Library Association was chartered under terms of the will of Henry Rosenberg to construct and operate a library. In addition to endowment funds, this library now receives funds from both the city and county and serves as the headquarters for the Galveston County Library System, which has autonomous branches in all but the municipality in the county and which provides service to the non-urban population of the county.

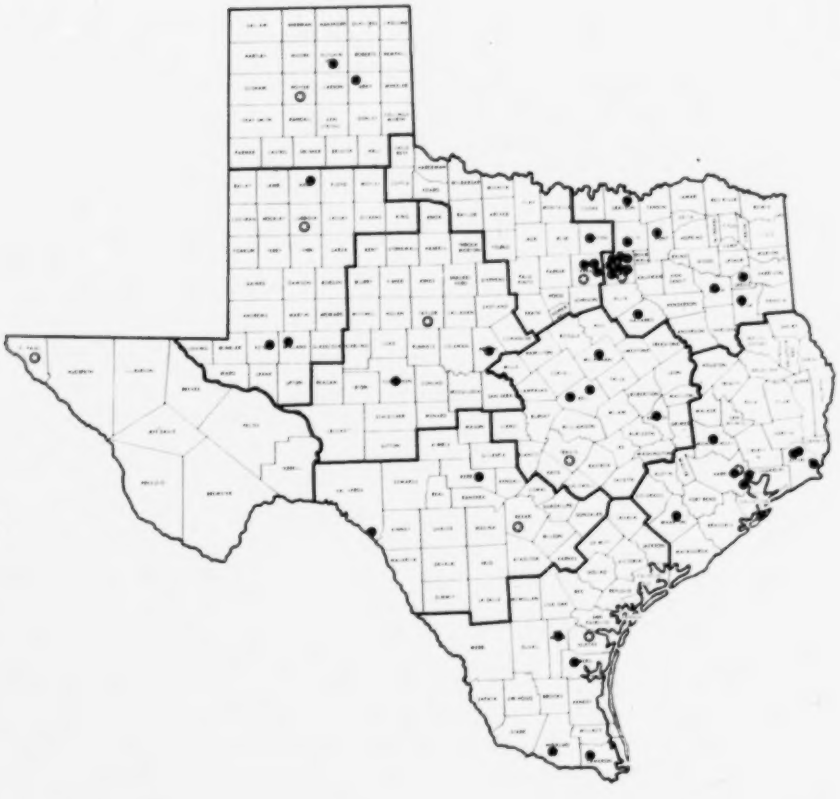
Except for multi-county bookmobiles and cities such as Amarillo which include parts of more than one county, libraries generally encompass service areas that include only one county. Within counties several patterns of organization exist. The simplest is a single administrative unit with one or more service outlets that receives funds entirely from the county. Variations of this may result in municipalities of the county providing funds to the county. As efforts are made to provide

(Continued on page 136)

Major Resource Center and Area Libraries

Major Resource Center

Area Library



Statistical Summary, Texas Public Libraries—1968-1971

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Population Served	10,100,169	10,548,146	10,303,051	10,478,046
Total state population	10,924,539	11,309,394	10,989,123	11,196,730
Counties without service	27	26	25	25
Libraries submitting reports	352	364	374	380
Libraries receiving appropriations from county governments (Includes Multi-County Bookmobiles	225	237	234	244
Libraries receiving appropriations from city governments	239	252	271	277
Total income from cities and counties	$14,033,504	$16,044,787	$19,189,661	$21,795,036
Total income (city + county + other)	$15,014,747	$17,043,605	$20,274,292	$22,996,161
Income per capita—tax support (population served)	$ 1.39	$ 1.52	$ 1.86	$ 2.08
Income per capita—population served	$ 1.49	$ 1.62	$ 1.97	$ 2.19
Income per capita—total population	$ 1.37	$ 1.51	$ 1.84	$ 2.04
Expenditures for books	$ 2,528,148	$ 2,767,336	$ 3,178,615	$ 3,557,514
Total local LSCA Title I grants	$ 1,123,000	$ 1,013,894	$ 1,251,533	$ 1,495,850
Book stock (volumes held)	10,011,850	10,741,237	11,421,146	12,307,435
Total circulation	28,858,751	30,496,565	32,185,151	33,644,262
Non-book circulation	595,752	608,702	739,365	880,744
Number of library staff (full-time equivalents)	2,079.31	2,044.67	2,356.70	2,541.65
Extension units:				
Branches	144	150	152	156
Deposit stations	76	60	47	51
Bookmobiles	50	55	54	54

Major Resource Systems

	Population Served	Volumes Held	Circulation	Total Library Income	Per Capita Library Income
Abilene: 10*	260,913	417,941	983,571	$506,497	$1.94
Amarillo: 8	217,936	362,674	970,945	$701,901	$3.22
Austin: 19	706,164	820,621	3,428,442	$1,968,878	$2.78
Corpus Christi: 22	584,507	765,192	1,687,011	$992,121	$1.69
Dallas: 31	1,787,063	2,247,945	6,537,386	$6,118,804	$3.24
El Paso: 3	332,588	419,046	1,032,758	$694,433	$2.08
Fort Worth: 23	832,029	1,071,748	2,862,961	$2,185,471	$2.62
Houston: 22	2,293,949	2,374,497	7,764,530	$5,322,902	$2.32
Lubbock: 15	458,719	606,301	1,711,375	$913,424	$1.99
San Antonio: 13	991,154	924,595	2,883,931	$1,615,419	$1.62

*Number indicates number of system members, fiscal year 1972.

Major Resource Center Libraries

	Population Served	Volumes Held	Circulation	Total Library Income	Per Capita Library Income
Abilene	97,853	129,718	302,955	$214,334	$2.19
Amarillo	131,044	193,220	632,016	$480,452	$3.67
Austin	295,516	326,413	1,964,039	$1,251,635	$4.24
Corpus Christi	204,525	281,741	653,292	$410,072	$2.00
Dallas	844,401	1,277,510	3,914,883	$4,359,460	$5.16

El Paso	322,261	371,261	966,930	$666,825	$2.07
Fort Worth	441,291	653,512	1,376,111	$1,306,781	$2.96
Houston	1,232,740	1,314,680	3,630,956	$3,078,751	$2.50
Lubbock	179,295	154,547	433,364	$313,562	$1.75
San Antonio	830,460	713,332	2,372,832	$1,346,239	$1.62

Other Libraries with more than 100,000 Volumes

Library	Population Served	Volumes Held	Circulation	Total Library Income	Per Capita Library Income
Abilene Area					
Tom Green County	71,047	101,867	334,709	$131,202	$1.85
Austin Area					
Waco-McLennan County	147,553	165,613	537,664	$290,846	$1.97
Dallas Area					
Dallas County	103,692	149,164	198,533	$147,525	$1.42
Houston Area					
Beaumont (Tyrrell)	115,919	103,072	236,942	$201,348	$1.74
Galveston (Rosenberg)	125,339	155,462	309,268	$344,078	$2.75
Harris County	333,133	233,066	1,829,518	$604,108	$1.81
Brazoria County	108,312	137,760	321,942	$145,197	$1.34
Lubbock Area					
Midland	65,433	102,264	318,972	$210,672	$3.22
Ector County	91,805	114,204	529,327	$168,154	$1.83

countywide service, some city libraries may provide service throughout the county and receive funds from the county for doing so. In Dallas and Harris counties as well as some smaller ones, individual city libraries receive no county funds, and the county library with branches serves areas not served by individual units. This may include smaller municipalities. In Tarrant County municipalities receive funds from the county, but there is no county library.

Resources

The 1971 statistics show that Texas public libraries own a total of 12,307,435 volumes, representing a considerable increase over the volumes reported in 1966 when those attending the First Governor's Conference on Libraries were told that Texas public libraries had only .85 book per capita.

The charts at the beginning of this section indicate that both books and population served are concentrated in the 19 libraries of more than 100,000 volumes. While quantity is not synomymous with quality, these are also generally the strongest libraries. In addition to the general collections, there are several special collections of some interest. San Antonio Public Library's circus collection; Rosenberg Library's notable collection of Texana—particularly that relating to Galveston—which dates to 1871; Houston Public Library's Clayton Genealogical Library; and others. The annual exhibit at the Dallas Public Library draws not only upon that library's collection but also upon materials that can be borrowed. Sponsored by the Friends of the Library group, this exhibit draws attention to the public library as a cultural center.

Public libraries generally have moved less rapidly to acquire and circulate audiovisual materials than have school libraries. In addition to locally owned films or those rented or borrowed from other sources for showing at the library, there are two film cooperatives—one headquartered in Abilene and the other in Richardson. Up to fiscal year 1972, LSCA Title I funds could not be expended for films, and there was a general feeling that adequate book resources were so desperately needed by most libraries that films represented luxuries rather than basic needs. However, the orientation of LSCA Title I to special needs means that "materials" are being acquired to implement specific projects. And these materials may include non-book materials.

Personnel

Merely having material in a library is not enough. Libraries must have personnel with knowledge essential to make the material available. A certification process provided for under the county library laws and the definition of a professional librarian in the Rules and

Regulations for the Texas Library Systems Act are the only procedures for recognizing staff competence in Texas public libraries on a statewide basis.

In 1970 a total of 57 libraries reported titles and degrees held by staff members for a directory published by the Field Services Division.

Recognition by their colleagues nationally is one measure. Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw of Dallas Public is a recent past president of the American Library Association. David Henington of the Houston Public Library received a grant from the Council on Library Resources to undertake a study of urban libraries when a new building for the Houston library was in its initial planning stages.

Although no contracts have yet been signed to share a consultant as provided for in the Library Systems Act, one form of sharing expertise has been in workshop programs. For example, librarians with special skills have conducted workshops for both small and large groups of their colleagues.

Buildings

No comprehensive statewide data are available on buildings, but it is obvious that the growth of collections and staffs necessitates increased amounts of space. Although they provide selected rather than complete data, applications for LSCA Title II grants to supplement local funds have provided some insight into the building needs of public libraries.

In addition to the funds provided, there have been three other important aspects of the Title II program. First, in order to receive a Title II grant a library must also qualify for the Title I program. This means that increased support for materials and service parallels construction of a new building. Second, unless the librarian has an M.L.S. from an ALA-accredited school and building experience, a consultant must be employed. Third, a series of building institutes with nationally recognized consultants held between 1966 and 1969 were open to those applying for Title II grants as well as others, providing a general dissemination of information about the relationships between structure and service.

Texas State Library Communication Network

The form of cooperation most familiar to Texas public librarians and patrons is the Texas State Library Communication Network. Lacking a catchy acronym, it has become simply "the network," a fact that will doubtless for some time to come undermine other use of the term.

The organization is heirarchical with requests moving by telephone from Size III or community libraries to Size II or area libraries and thence to Major Resource Centers. From the Major Resource Centers requests are directed by Telex to the Texas State Library, where they

may be filled, sent to other Major Resource Center libraries, or sent to the University of Texas to be filled by a member of the Texas Information Exchange.

With communication costs paid by LSCA Title III and funds available for strengthening collections of MRC and area libraries under Title I, the network is open to all libraries in the state, whether they qualify for System membership or LSCA grants, or not.

Since a request shows up as a transaction each time it moves from one library to another, there are no statistics on the total number of individual requests. However, March, 1972, is the busiest month yet in the interlibrary loan office at the Texas State Library. Disposition of the 1,143 requests appeared as follows:

Filled by Texas State Library	Filled by MRC's to which They Were Directed by TSL	Filled by TIE	Unfilled
20%	50%	10%	20%

With membership that numbered 380 by 1971, few of which had staff members experienced in network operation, the network has not only provided materials to patrons but has also given librarians considerable experience in a cooperative venture. The role of the State Library has included meetings with Major Resource Center directors and staff members involved in network operation and the production of a policies and procedures manual. Field consultants have worked closely with librarians in units of all sizes to refine the operation.

In addition, the Reference Round Table of the Texas Library Association and the Texas State Library sponsored preconference sessions at the Texas Library Association Conferences in 1969 and 1970. Included at the sessions were participants from all kinds of libraries in the state.

Mechanization

Mechanization is a broad umbrella term which can presumably include everything from telephones and manual typewriters to sophisticated automation systems for library processes. In the state's 380 libraries the degree of advancement ranges from a surprising number of Size III or community libraries which have no telephone to several Major Resource Centers which are using computer-generated data effectively.

Texas State Library Communication Network operations provide examples of functions that could—and in fact were—carried out prior to electrostatic copying devices, Telex machines, and computer-generated bibliographic materials. And, while some materials are still requested by way of ALA interlibrary loan forms, the volume of requests

that are now handled fairly routinely on organized networks could not be handled without large additions of personnel. What the network demonstrates most effectively is that adequate and continued planning, coupled with coordinated effort, is essential for any operation carried out on a statewide basis.

At the present time, a number of libraries are engaged in individual automation projects. Austin Public Library has produced a computer-generated book catalog of its collection. Author, title, and subject lists are revised semiannually and are distributed to all Size II and Size III libraries in the area served as well as to branches of the Austin library and Texas State Library's Reference Division. In implementing this project, the Austin library abandoned its card catalog.

In Corpus Christi there is another approach to computer-generated cataloging information. La Retama Library there obtains not only catalog cards it needs but also those requested by Major Resource System members from the MARC-O office. This Oklahoma Department of Libraries project to utilize Library of Congress Machine Readable Cataloging information accepts requests for cataloging data on computer tape, on key punch cards, or in typed copy. Cataloging information is returned to the library as cards or on computer tape.

Houston Public Library is utilizing computers for acquisitions. Dallas Public Library has had a systems analyst on its staff for the past year and has now added a programmer.

While most of the computer operations at the Texas State Library are of an agency housekeeping nature: budget, supplies, address-file maintenance, for example, there are two recent projects of some interest.

Among the much used sources in the Archives Division are the Confederate pension applications. No complete index had been made to the 5,000 applications, and as a result the seven ledgers in which names of applicants were listed were rapidly deteriorating from heavy use. While the lists could have been made manually, the operation was expedited by punching cards which were then alphabetized and printed by computer. Each name in the alphabetized list has a number which refers to the file of applications arranged by number.

Extending the use of this are the published copies of the computer printouts which will be available. Persons wishing copies of individual applications may consult the published lists and obtain copies of individual applications. The project was a simple one, done largely in short periods of free time between on-going and scheduled jobs.

The most extensive project carried out up to this time is the automation of circulation for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. A patron of this service selects the media and subject

areas in which he wishes to receive materials and then indicates whether he objects to either male or female voices or to sex, profanity, and violence. Length of books and adult or juvenile are also checked. After registering the patron in this way, the division begins to send materials at a rate determined by the general speed with which the patron is returning them.

Up to this time the entire process has been handled manually. Under the systems approach, patron records will be matched against materials available, and the manual selection process will be eliminated. In addition, the division will know at all times what materials are on the shelves, information not previously available.

Education and Information

Directed at librarians, friends and trustees of libraries, and the general public, an extensive program of information and education is underway.

The graduate schools of library science at the University of Texas at Austin, Texas Woman's University, and North Texas State University are accredited by the American Library Association. A doctoral program is offered at the University of Texas. Two other institutions offer graduate degrees and six offer undergraduate courses. Library technology courses are offered at three junior colleges. In addition to their primary job of producing graduates, a large percentage of whom go to work in Texas libraries, the schools offer occasional symposia that are open to non-students, and many of the professors are active in professional groups, often appearing on programs for meetings and workshops.

One-day workshops are conducted in the fall and spring by the six consultants on the Field Services Division staff. As Major Resource Center and area libraries take over increasing amounts of responsibility for working with the smaller libraries in the areas they serve, they also are offering workshops.

Four institutes are sponsored jointly each summer by the Field Services Division, public libraries where the institutes are held, and Sam Houston State University, University of Houston, Texas Technological University, and North Texas State University. Topics for the two-day and three-day sessions in recent years have included reaching the non-user, book selection, service for the young adult, cataloging, and personnel management.

Cognizant of the need for structured activity, the Texas Library Association in 1971 revamped the program for its annual conference, replacing the usual section meetings with tutorials that cut across the divisions between kinds of libraries.

Reaching larger numbers of people than meetings are published materials. At a time when there is considerable discussion of the role of state library periodicals, Texas has both *Texas Libraries*, published by the Texas State Library, and *Texas Library Journal*, published by the Texas Library Association. Editorial policies as well as frequent conversations between the editors of the two publications prevent more than minimal overlapping of content.

The State Library also publishes annually *Texas Public Library Statistics* and *Directory of Texas Public Library Boards* and in alternating years *Texas Special Libraries Directory*. As part of its dissemination of information to smaller libraries, the Field Services Division produces or arranges for the reproduction or distribution of a series of leaflets on library problems geared to the needs of small libraries.

An important facet of the federal LSCA program has been the work of field consultants in discussing specific problems with librarians and in working with local government authorities to develop the best possible service under legislation at the local, state, and national level. Although need for this kind of personnel had long been felt, it was not provided until after LSCA funds became available.

Libraries must reach two publics beyond librarians, trustees, and friends. Unless users and potential users of services are aware of their existence, there is no reason for libraries to be. Unless taxpayers are aware of what the funds they are providing purchase, there can be no money to buy materials, pay salaries, or construct buildings.

Although several of the larger libraries have staff members with responsibility to disseminate information, the problem of communication with the general public had become so serious by the time first-year implementation funds for the Texas Library Systems Act became available that a statewide program was launched to inform the public about services offered.

With newspapers and radio and television stations increasingly seeking to provide local news to supplement extensive national and international coverage from networks and wire services, they are most receptive to statewide plans if the part that their local library will play in them is emphasized. Clippings indicate that an unusually large percentage of Texas papers carried a lengthy article on LSA and LSCA programs when the article were individualized to show the role that the local library would play in those programs. On a more poignant note, each year most papers carry the article on service to the blind and physically handicapped when presented along with news that one or more local youngsters have received certificates for reading that summer.

References

1. Paul Parham, Robert A. Olsen, Jr., and Stanley G. Reiff, eds., *Directory of Information Networks in Texas* (Interuniversity Council of the North Texas Area, 1971). Published under LSCA Title III grant.
2. Sue Armstrong and Margaret Morris, " 'Pinto Express' Rides Again," *Texas Libraries* Vol. 34 (Spring, 1972) p. 8-12.
3. *Texas Special Libraries Directory* (Austin: Texas State Library, 1971).
4. "Texas State Library Communication Network Report for March, 1972, (Ms.).
5. Maryann Duggan, *Final Report of a Library Inter-Network Study Demonstration and Pilot Model* (Dallas: Southern Methodist University, 1972).

Library Needs

Assessment of library needs results from a combination of objective and subjective analyses. Well-administered gathering of statistical data is providing information vital to facilitate objective analysis. But it is also essential that this information be used in concert with professional expertise to draw conclusions about the quality of service available and to investigate the problems that leave some potential library patrons with little or no service.

Components of Public Library Service

The components of public library service usually measured are per capita support, materials collections, staff, and expenditures for materials. When compared with both American Library Association and Texas Library Association standards for these components, Texas libraries fall short. (See chart). The deficit is shrinking, however, in part as a result of the incentive funds that have been available under LSCA programs since 1965 for libraries that improve their local support.

The question of funds to meet the standards is an acute one. Various formulas for support of public libraries have been developed. The formula developed by Lowell Martin shows the following division among levels of government.

Local Funds	State Funds	Federal funds
50%	30%	20%

Using *Costs of Public Library Service, 1971,* one finds that Texas public library expenditures should reach $86,109,775 to meet minimum standards. This statistical approach to the costs of operating a library that meets standards is published annually by the American Library Association. Under the formula developed by Martin, the share of funds for Texas libraries would be as follows:

Local funds	State funds	Federal funds
$43,054,887	$25,832,932	$17,221,955

At the present time no public library in Texas meets the minimum stan-

dards in the *Costs of Public Library Service,* and the state as a whole falls far short.

Other factors become important in a discussion of funds. Libraries now supported by *ad valorem* taxes should be aware of decisions concerning public schools now pending before the courts. The final disposition of these suits may or may not affect funding for libraries.

Both small population and low tax bases may also affect library development. In 55 counties the population is less than 5,000. Of these 15 have no service. Although the Library Systems Act provides legislation needed for equalization grants, no funds for such grants have yet been available. However, there are 18 counties with tax valuations of less than $10,000,000 and 41 counties that have been designated as Economic Development Areas. In spite of low individual income implied in the latter, 30 show sufficient tax support for reaching minimum criteria for participation in LSCA and LSA programs.

Public Libraries[1]

	Number	Population Served	Holdings	Staff (FTE)	Book Expenditures
1967	354	10,095,087	9,216,935	1,925	$ 2,405,220
1971	380	10,478,046	12,307,435	2,541.65	3,557,514
STANDARDS					
American Library Association[2]			22,295,260	5,000[3] (1,883 professional	14,650,227[4] (1/6 book per capita)
Texas[5]			12,363,661	4,121	8,087,894[5] (1/10 book per capita)

[1]Texas State Library. *Texas Public Library Statistics.*

[2]American Library Association. *Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966.* (American Library Association, 1967)

[3]American Library Association. *Statistical Standards, Addenda to Minimum Standards for Public Library System, 1966.* (American Library Association, 1967)

[4]Costs of Public Library Services; 1971. (Reprinted from *PLA Newsletter* Oct. 1971.)

[5]Texas Library Association, Library Development Committee. *Standards for Texas Public Libraries.* (Reprinted from *Texas Library Journal* Spring, 1964.)

The statistical data show how libraries meet or do not meet standards on a statewide basis. Evaluation on the basis of the number of libraries that qualified for membership in the systems organized under the Library Systems Act provides another measure.

Requirements for membership are as follows:

Each member must:

1. Be a legally established public library
2. Submit a current and complete annual report to Texas State Library upon request.
3. Provide evidence that 50 percent of its operating expenditures comes from local tax sources.

Major Resource Center must meet the following requirements:

1. "Major Resource Center" means a large public library serving a population of 200,000 or more within 4,000 or more square miles, and designated as the central library of a major resource system for referral from area libraries in the system for cooperative service with other libraries in the system.
2. A library designated as a major resource center must have a collection of at least 100,000 volumes and be making annual progress toward meeting current American Library Association standards.
3. It must have a staff adequate in training and in number to meet its essential functions, including three full-time professional librarians assigned specifically to major resource system duties. (For the purposes of the criteria, a professional librarian is defined as a librarian holding a fifth-year degree in librarianship from an American Library Association accredited library school).
4. It must be open for service not less than 60 hours per week.
5. It must have local appropriations amounting to at least $2.00 per capita. In order to qualify for grants, local per capita support must increase each year until current American Library Association standards are met.
6. The State Library may designate as a major resource center a library which does not meet all the above requirements provided the library can demonstrate expectation of meeting the requirements within three years.

Minimum requirements for an Area Library:

1. "Area Library" means a medium sized public library serving a population of 25,000 or more, which has been designated as an area library by the State Library and provides interlibrary loan and reference cooperation with smaller libraries assigned to it.
2. A library designated as an area library must have a collection of at least 25,000 volumes and be making annual progress toward

meeting current American Library Association standards.

3. It must have a staff including at least one professional librarian (see (3) above) to perform the services described in the application.
4. It must have local appropriations amounting to at least $1.50 per capita. In order to qualify for a grant, local per capita support must increase each year until current American Library Association standards are met.
5. It must be open for service at least 40 hours per week.
6. The State Library may designate as an area library, a library which does not meet all the above requirements provided the library can demonstrate expectation of meeting the requirements within three years. This exception will be made only in cases in which there is no other library in the region that can meet the requirements.

Minimum requirements for a Community Library:

1. "Community Library" means a small public library serving a population of less than 25,000 which cooperates in inter-library loan and reference referral to the area library to which it has been assigned.
2. A community library must have an operating budget of at least $5,000 per year or $1.00 per capita, whichever is larger. Both amounts are to be based on local appropriations and and exclude state and federal grants.
3. In order to qualify, local per capita support must increase each year until current American Library Association standards are met.
4. It must have a book collection of at least 10,000 volumes and be making annual progress toward meeting current American Library Association standards.
5. It must have a local budget allocation for staff.
6. If serving a population of 10,000 to 25,000, it must be open for service at least 30 hours per week. If serving a population of less than 10,000, it must be open for service at least 20 hours per week.
7. A community library which does not meet all the above criteria may file a completed grant application and request an extension book loan from the State Library in lieu of a cash grant provided the library can demonstrate expectation of meeting the requirements within three years.
8. Libraries serving communities too small to support a library capable of meeting these requirements must join other libraries in an agreement or on a contractual basis to form a unit large enough

to support adequate service in order to qualify for a grant. Libraries may join on such basis to operate and offer service as parts of a single local unit shall be considered as a single library for the purposes of qualifying for a grant.

Statistics for 1971 show that libraries qualified as follows:

	Major Resource Center Libraries	Area Libraries	Community Libraries
System Members	10 (2 provisional)	45 (25 provisional)	111 (38 provisional)
Did Not Apply or Qualify		15	199

Some libraries that did not become members of the systems meet criteria for membership, and this may reflect a considerable need for informing librarians, trustees, and governmental bodies which maintain libraries of the purposes and plans for systems. In some cases it may be a matter of fearing state control in much the same way that federal control has been feared. However the patron served by a library which receives the benefits of LSCA and LSA programs is receiving full benefits from funding at all levels, while the one served by a library that does not qualify is not fully served.

In addition to the 15 libraries serving more than 25,000 people that did not qualify for or apply for system membership, there are also 24 counties in which a single library providing county-wide service could qualify as an area library. When a county is served by several units, each of which has a long tradition of service, there may be an emotional response to the idea of joining together. When a city is maintaining a library and the county provides no funds to serve non-urban residents or residents of other municipalities in the county, money becomes an obstacle.

Academic, Special, and School Libraries

For the purpose of this document academic, special, and school libraries are important for what they offer to the total resources available. While data showing how resources meet or do not meet standards are most important to their primary patron groups, strength in these collections does indicate potential for cooperation in statewide programs.

At the present time there are two mechanisms open to public libraries for cooperation: Library Systems Act and Library Services and Construction Act, especially Title III. Programs being planned by the academic networks[1] indicate interest in a number of areas which could

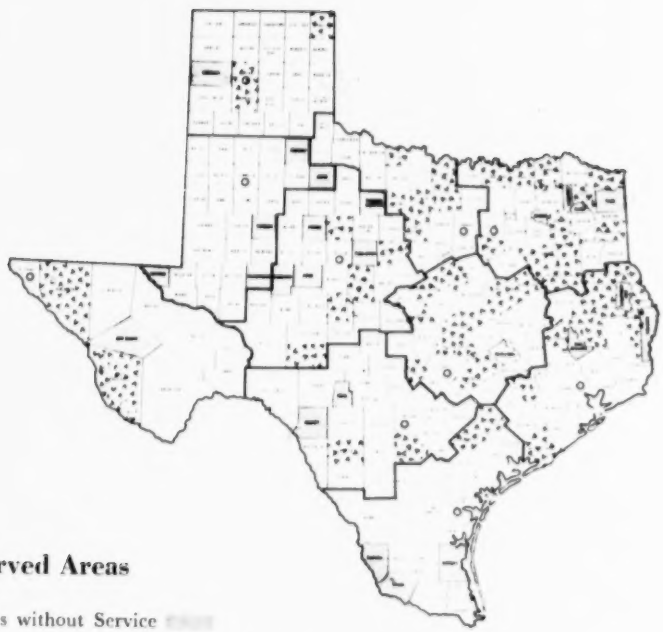
Counties which would be Size II's if All People Were Served by a Single Unit

County	Total Population	County	Total Population
Anderson	27,789	Lamar	36,062
Angelina	49,349	Liberty	33,014
Cherokee	32,008	Matagorda	27,913
Coryell	35,311	Nacogdoches	36,362
Ellis	46,638	Navarro	31,150
Hale	34,137	Palo Pinto	28,962
Hardin	29,996	Parker	33,888
Harrison	44,841	Randall	53,885
Hays	27,642	San Patricio	47,228
Henderson	26,466	Val Verde	27,471
Hunt	47,948	Walker	27,680
Kaufman	32,392	Williamson	37,305

Non-System Members Population—25,000+

Corpus Christi Area	
Texas Southmost College	70,106
Laredo Public Library	72,859
Victoria Bronte Public Library	53,766
Dallas Area	
McKinney Memorial Public Library	27,035
Texarkana Public Library	30,497
El Paso Area	
● El Paso County Library	37,030
Fort Worth Area	
Cleburne Public Library	31,328
Weatherford Public Library	33,888
Kemp Public Library (Wichita Falls)	97,564
Houston Area	
● Brazoria County Library	108,312
● Orange Public Library	71,170
● Ft. Bend County Library	52,314
Moore Memorial Public Library (Texas City)	38,908
San Antonio Area	
Seguin-Guadalupe County Public Library	33,554
Lubbock Area	
Howard County Library (Big Spring)	37,796

● Qualified for System Membership in 1972



Unserved Areas

Counties without Service

Counties with Areas without Service

Counties Without Service

County	Population	County	Population
Borden	850	Loving	150
Burleson	9,721	Motley	2,092
Callahan	8,029	Newton	10,435
Cass	23,227	Oldham	2,247
Coke	2,891	Rains	3,246
Fisher	6,168	Real	1,884
Franklin	5,015	San Augustine	7,637
Glasscock	1,137	San Jacinto	6,196
Jeff Davis	1,389	Starr	16,877
Kenedy	665	Throckmorton	2,085
King	460	Zapata	3,938
Kinney	1,944		

benefit patrons of public libraries through cooperation under this legislation.

It is noteworthy that many of the plans cite the need for improved bibliographic data. The largest bodies of such information at the present time are microfilm copies of the card catalogs of all components of the University of Texas System and of the ten Major Resource Center libraries and the Texas State Library. Since the addition of a single volume makes a microfilm catalog obsolete, methods for keeping records of holdings in other libraries are essential.

Academic Libraries

		Number[1]	Enrollment[1]	Holdings[2]	Total Staff[2]
University					
	1967	31	172,282	9,343,567	1,002
	1971	43	274,568	14,457,222	1,639
4 Year College[3]					
	1967	31	86,667	3,081,853	342
	1971	34	35,630	2,133,552	227
TOTAL					
	1967	62	258,949	12,425,420	1,344
	1971	77	310,198	16,590,774	1,863
STANDARDS[4]				15,509,900	2,170

Expenditures for Books and Other Library Materials	
1968-69[5]	10,596,838
Median[6]	6.1%
Mode	5.9%
Standard	5.0%

[1]Coordinating Board, *Texas College and University System.* Institutions of *Higher Education in Texas.* Annual.

[2]Texas State Library. *Texas Public Library Statistics. Annual.*

[3]Two (2) colleges were founded since 1967. Eight (8) changed to university status. Seven (7) were included in the list of 1971 and not in 1967.

[4]American Library Association. Association of College and Research Libraries, "Standards for College Libraries." *College and Research Libraries,* (July, 1959), 274-80. Adopted by the Texas Library Association in 1964.

[5]U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. *Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities. Fall 1969. Data for Individual Institutions.* 1970.

Include expenditures for 72 colleges and universities in 1968-69. Figures unavailable for 5 which were included in the 1971-72 Coordinating Board report.

[6]Expenditures as percent of educational and general expenditures.

Junior Colleges

	Number[1]	Enrollment[1]	Holdings[2]	Total Staff[2]
1967	53	79,674	1,093,554	159
1971	52	129,360	1,539,499	311
STANDARDS (Texas)[3]			1,280,000	465

Expenditures for books and other library materials

1968-69[4]	1,002,502
Median[5]	4.6%
Mode	4.2%
Standard	5.0%

[1]Coordinating Board, *Texas College and University System. Institutions of Higher Education in Texas.* Annual.

[2]Texas State Library. *Texas Public Library Statistics.* Annual.

[6]"Qlantitative Standards for Junior Colleges in Texas," *Texas Library Jour-*

[3]"Quantitative Standards for Junior Colleges in Texas," *Texas Library Journal.* (Spring, 1970, 26-27.

Identical to "Standards for Junior College Libraries, *College and Research Libraries.* XXI (May, 1960), 200-206.

[4]U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. *Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities. Fall 1969. Data for Individual Institutions.* 1970.

Includes expenditures for 40 junior colleges in 1968-69. Figures unavailable for 12 which were included in the 1971-72 Coordinating Board report.

[5]Expenditures as percent of educational and general expenditures.

School Libraries

	Number	Enrollment	Holdings	Staff	Book and Audio-Visual Expenditures*
1967	NA	2,591,517	NA	2,093	$12,971,763
1971	999	2,410,247	16,993,102	2,674	13,038,824
STANDARDS					
American Library Association[1]			48,204,940 (20 vols. per student)	9,640 (1 per 250 students)	124,079,515 (6% of per pupil cost, $858)
Texas[2]			12,051,235 (5 titles per student)		9,640,988-14,461,482 (4.00-6.00 per student)

*Includes ESEA funds

[1]Joint Committee of the American Association of School Librarians . . . . *Standards for School Media Programs.* (American Library Association, 1969).

[2]Excerpts from *The School Library Program and Instructional Resources, 1965-66.* "Standards and Guidelines for Texas Schools."

Special Clienteles

Special clienteles include not only those who need the materials available through interfaces of the public library network with networks of academic and special libraries but also other groups for which service priorities are spelled out in LSCA.

1. Persons without library service
2. Residents, patients, and inmates of state institutions
3. Persons for whom special projects are designed under LSCA
4. Blind and physically handicapped who qualify for special services under Library of Congress and LSCA programs

At the end of 1971 there were 25 counties without service. Map 1 shows the location of counties without service. Since the population and tax base of many of these counties would make service difficult, governing bodies should be made aware not only of the possibility of establishing an independent library unit but also of the opportunity for joining other libraries by contract. In addition, a study funded by the Office of Education is now underway at Olney to determine the feasibility of providing both school and public library service from a single unit.

Under provisions of the federal Library Services and Construction Act and the accompanying guidelines, the Texas State Plan lists priorities under which Texas libraries may develop projects under Title I.

They are as follows:

1. Service to Disadvantaged Persons in Rural and Urban Areas
2. Early Childhood Enrichment Opportunities
3. Right To Read Opportunities
4. Service to the Aging
5. Drug Education
6. Environmental Education
7. Career Opportunities
8. Adult Education

The body of information developed as a result of evaluation of the projects undertaken during the first year of implementation will provide considerable data on effective kinds of service and materials. In addition, although each project should be individualized to fit the particular community to which it is directed, there may be some sharing of experience in implementing such projects. More than cursory recommendations would seem premature prior to the completion of the first-year evaluations.

A library is an essential component of the programs being implemented in schools, hospitals, and penal institutions. The concept of rehabilitation expressed in the reports of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation and the Texas Department of Corrections

focuses attention on the philosophy of these agencies.

Although professional personnel in these institution libraries have contact with fellow librarians through association memberships, their work is highly specialized and differs from service not only in non-institution libraries but also in other kinds of institutions. Currently there needs to be an exploration of possibilities for workshops and other in-service training activities for institutional librarians. For these to be successful, adequate means for coping with both the specialization mentioned above and the geographic factor which results in long distances must be developed.

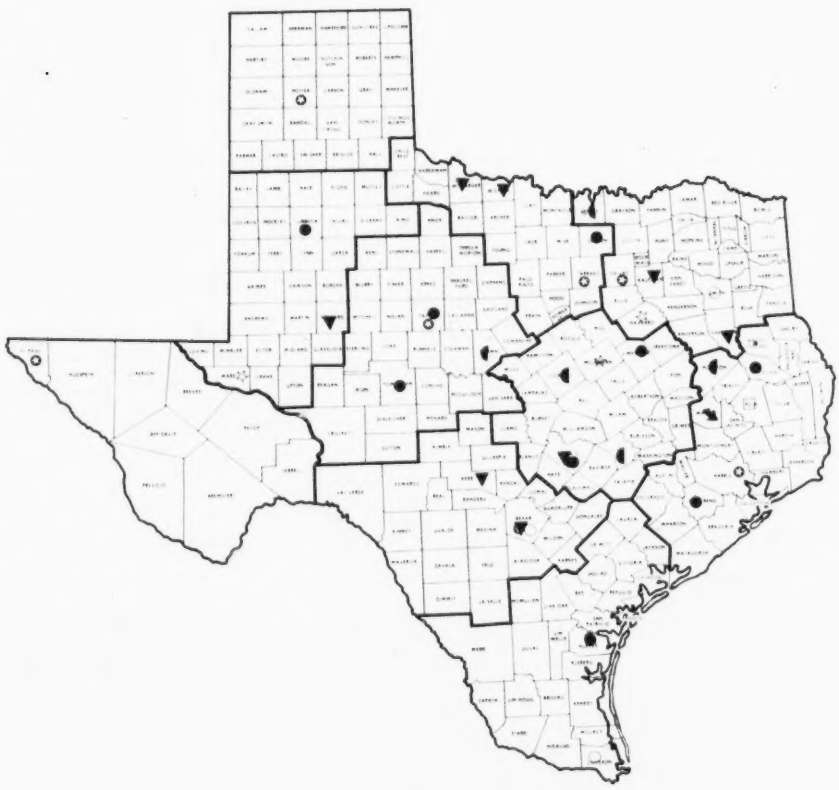
Network and reference services through the Major Resource Center serving the area in which the institutions are located are needed by some. At the present time some requests from the Texas Department of Corrections are sent directly to Texas State Library, but the increasing specialization of the Reference Division may make MRC referral more desirable. The Department of Corrections is currently the only agency maintaining institutions that operates a central library with branches.

Currently one of the most serious needs among the institution libraries may be that of developing an understanding among agency administrators of the role of the professional librarian in the overall services to inmates, residents, and patients. There is considerable correlation between this effort and that of consulting with governmental bodies that maintain libraries. As in public libraries there is a need for more professional librarians.

The list of institutions shown here provides some information on the scope of service required as well as upon the numbers to be served by various kinds of institutions.

State Institutions

Schools for Mentally Retarded Persons (12,148)	
1. Abilene State School	2,000
2. Austin State School	2,100
3. Denton State School	1,600
4. Lubbock State School	360
5. Lufkin State School	900
6. Mexia State School	2,300
7. Richmond State School	450
8. Travis State School (No Service)	1,700
9. Corpus Christi State School	224
10. San Angelo Center	514
Psychiatric Hospitals and Geriatric Centers (12,818)	
11. Austin State Hospital	2,400



State Institutions

- Schools for Mentally Retarded Persons
- Psychiatric Hospitals & Geriatric Centers
- Hospitals for Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases
- State Homes for Neglected & Dependent Children
- State Schools for Juvenile Delinquents
- Commission for Indian Affairs
- Texas Department of Corrections, Branches maintained in 14 other units

12. Big Spring State Hospital 947
13. Kerrville State Hospital 1,450
14. Rusk State Hospital 1,900
15. San Antonio State Hospital 2,100
16. Terrell State Hospital 2,600
17. Vernon Center (Service Too Limited for LSCA Grant) 600
18. Wichita Falls State Hospital 821

Hospitals for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases (1,136)

19. East Texas Tuberculosis Hospital (Professional Collection for Staff Only)
20. Harlingen Tuberculosis Hospital
21. San Antonio Tuberculosis Hospital

State Homes for Neglected and Dependent Children (896)

22. Corsicana State Home 330
23. Waco State Home (Residents attend public schools and use public library.) 330
24. West Texas Children's Home 236

State Schools for Juvenile Delinquents (3,540)

25. Brownwood State School for Girls 150
26. Crockett State School for Girls 209
27. Gainesville State School for Girls 390
28. Gatesville State School for Boys (No LSCA) 2,311
29. Giddings School for Boys
30. Mountain View School for Boys (No LSCA) 480

Commission for Indian Affairs

31. Alabama & Coushatta Indian Reservation 500

Texas Department of Corrections (13,000)

(Prison Units)

32. Darrington Unit
33. Huntsville Unit
34. Wynne Unit
35. Goree Unit
36. Ellis Unit
37. Eastham Unit
38. Ferguson Unit
39. Diagnostic Unit
40. Coffield Unit
41. Central Unit #1
42. Jester Unit #1
43. Ramsey Unit #1
44. Ramsey Unit #2
45. Retrieve Unit
46. Clemens Unit

On the basis of national averages it is estimated that 110,000 people in Texas are eligible for services offered by the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Only a fraction of those eligible are now being served, but large-scale advertising of the program is being de-

layed until materials and services are adequate to handle the larger number of patrons that will presumably result.

Automation of certain clerical and book-selection activities will facilitate the handling of a considerably larger volume of requests each day. The increased number of patrons brings up several problems concerning materials. For example, at the present time there are approximately 125 Spanish-speaking patrons for whom an extremely limited number of items is available. It is possible that states with sizeable numbers of Spanish-speaking readers might cooperate in developing collections of materials for them. In addition, the needs of readers who want material in cassette form must be met. A duplicator that has been purchased should aid in solving this problem.

Although the media they use are different from those of other readers, the library needs of the blind and physically handicapped are similar to those of other segments of the population.

Service to State Agencies

Under both State and Federal legislation, the State Library is charged with the responsibility for serving library needs of governmental offices. In addition to implementing an active effort to acquaint patrons with services available, there also should be an effort to acquire materials needed. The rising number of requests filled by the Texas State Library Communication Network for agencies may provide some information on the kinds of materials needed.

Many of these agencies also make heavy use of federal documents materials. These materials are available for loan, but the documents librarian can furnish information needed for the expeditious ordering of them from the Superintendent of Documents when office copies are needed permanently.

As an increasing number of agencies develop special collections, there is a responsibility for the State Library to provide coordination for them as well as to advise in the acquisition and cataloging of materials. The growing number of special collections also creates a need to determine what materials are needed by a number of agencies and should be held by the State Library and what materials are needed by only one collection and should not be included in the more general collection.

Texas State Library Communication Network

The Texas State Library Communication Network is now in its fifth year of operation, and many of the initial problems of operation are being overcome. Current needs include the development of bibliographic materials at all levels. These may include union lists and check

lists of holdings as well as microfilm copies of card catalogs and computer-generated and printed book catalogs.

Under consideration are several changes in network structure. A pilot study during which one Major Resource Center will query sources in its region before referring queries to the State Library is now being planned. Methods of switching, transportation, and communication are also being evaluated in the light of other possibilities. The querying in the Major Resource Center will open the whole question of contracts with libraries other than public ones to extend the resources of the network.

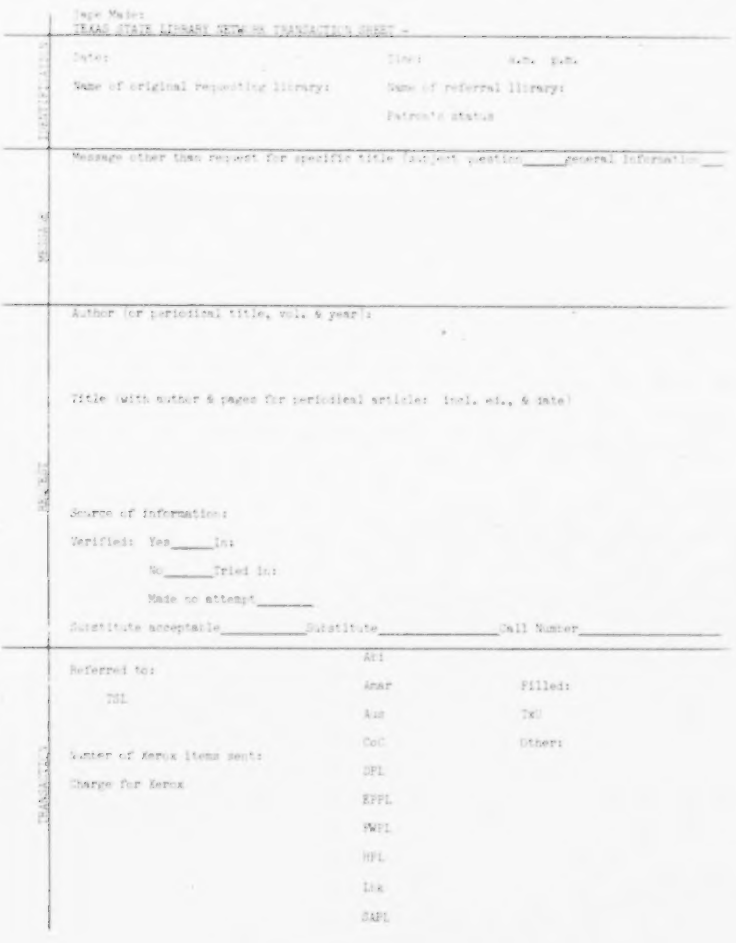
Somewhat removed from the actual operation of the network is the on-going study of the funding of the network in light of increasing orientation of LSCA programs to priority projects. The building of resources to strengthen libraries providing service under Title I has not only strengthened these libraries but has provided some compensation to them for services rendered. At the present time the network is open to all libraries, whether they qualify for LSCA or LSA programs or not. If sources of funding were to change, less open membership would doubtless result.

Education

Library education is directly associated with the number of graduates of ALA-accredited library schools. For some years there has been support for the establishment of an ALA-accredited school in the Southeast Texas area. Although the number of graduates of existing schools currently exceeds the number of jobs available, public libraries have far too few professional librarians. The lack of graduates in public libraries may reflect a combination of several factors: salaries too low to attract graduates in small and medium-sized libraries, entrance into the profession by many now in their 40's and 50's when the BLS or "a degree" with some courses in library science was accepted, and the tendency of young people for more than a generation to move to growing urban areas rather than those that remain stable or decline in population.

Further exploration of the potential for in-service training offered by library schools is in order. New formats may, however, need to be explored. In 1970, for example, the Texas Woman's University library school offered a six-week course on service to children, but most of those attending were school librarians because summer may be free for teachers, but is the busy season in children's collections of public libraries. In addition to problems of time, limitations on courses offered off-campus are imposed by the need for specialized library materials.

Continuing education in the form of accredited courses as well as institutes, symposia, workshops, and programs for meetings is needed. Funds to support these are only part of the problem. Input from the



Information Required for Completion of a Network Transaction

profession is needed to determine priorities and to provide for varying levels of skill within library staffs.

Some attention should also be directed toward subprofessional, paraprofessional, and other than librarian professional personnel. Although three two-year colleges are now offering library technology courses, graduates of these programs are not recognized as different from other non-professionals. In addition, the growing complexity of library institutions is resulting in the addition of systems analysts, business management specialists, information personnel, and others with professional education and experience to prepare them for their jobs, thus creating a sizeable group of non-librarian professionals with a need to understand basic philosophies of librarianship. The matter of in-service training for the entire group of non-librarians is complex and should be investigated.

Publications

Texas Library Association and Texas State Library have stood firm in their resolve to continue publishing quarterly magazines. While the publishing policy of the association is a matter for membership, council, and board to determine, *Texas Library Journal* now provides and seems likely to remain an excellent medium for communicating news of statewide plans.

Publication of *Texas Libraries* is one of the oldest activities of the State Library and was in fact begun because the first state librarian felt the need for an inexpensive method for communication. Content during the past three years has focused on legislation and on guidelines and rules and regulations for implementing this legislation. In a general effort to cut across the lines that separate kinds of libraries, many persons from other than public libraries have been invited to contribute articles and have done so.

It is obvious that *Texas Libraries* reflects State Library policy, but is also essential that various points of view be explored in the publication so that a range of opinion is expressed before final policies are promulgated. Effort should also be made to use the publication more effectively to reach governmental bodies supporting libraries that did not apply for or qualify for membership in the systems organized under the Systems Act.

The orientation of Title I money to special priority projects means that a considerable body of information will be developed by individual libraries. A means for sharing this information beyond the individual evaluations that are filed should be developed. This might include articles in professional publications and papers for workshops and other meetings. Desirable would be a willingness to discuss as freely what did not work as what did.

Consultant Service

Some reorientation of the field consultant program is currently underway. Additional space in the Texas Archives and Library Building will become available in 1974 when the General Land Office moves to a new building. By that time, much of the work with smaller libraries in the regions they serve will be taken over by Major Resource Center and area libraries. The field consultants to be stationed in the Austin office will be assigned service areas rather than geographic ones.

The changed role will necessitate changes not only in the activities of the field consultants but also in their on-going job preparation. Provisions of the state Out-of-Agency Training Act will facilitate formal education programs, and there will be greater responsibility given to the consultants to become more knowledgeable about the areas in which they specialize.

Mechanization

Operation of the Texas State Library Communication Network demonstrates one form of mechanization. The problem of Telex communication on the public library network and TWX on TIE, the largest academic network and the one currently interfaced with TSLCN provides ample evidence of the need for compatability of hardware where sharing is planned.

The problems created by incompatibility of Telex and TWX could be minor compared to problems that may arise from the incompatibility of software for computer operations. Three possibilities exist:

1. State and federal funds might be used to fund or for incentive to develop programs that could be used by several libraries.
2. Public library units might decide to cooperate voluntarily in the development of systems to insure that mutually usuable software is compatible.
3. Undesirable is the possibility that a multiplicity of incompatible systems develop.

Evaluation

Two forms of evaluation are needed. First, an annual review of the effectiveness of projects undertaken is essential. Second, as progress is made toward meeting the needs set forth in this document, there must be a continuing effort to ascertain which on-going programs should be continued, which should be modified, and which should be dropped.

Current discussion of the development of qualitative as well as quanitative methods of evaluation may lead to the development of more adequate forms of analysis. Thus the creation of evaluation instruments

itself becomes an activity that should be undertaken. With greater emphasis on submitting work programs along with requests for appropriation of funds, there will also doubtless come greater emphasis upon evaluating the degree of success of past efforts.

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Goals

GOAL: To improve service to all library users through cooperation among libraries.

OBJECTIVE: To exercise a leadership function of the State Library in operation of statewide systems.

ACTIVITIES:

1973 1. Development of information for systems councils and state systems board; dissemination of information about criteria to all systems numbers and appropriate state agencies.

1973 2. Arrange statewide workshop for all Council members to correlate work of councils. Originate study of criteria related to funding.

1974 3. In reorganization of Field Services to more direct approach to public library development add professional member for full-time duties connected with developing and coordinating systems.

1975 4. Scheduling statewide meetings of systems personnel for planning and coordinating activities at state level.

5. Initiation of analyses of criteria and funding for systems in 1973 in order to up-grade criteria by 1975.

OBJECTIVE: To provide Texas public libraries through their network with the resources of materials collections equal to their information needs and to prepare those libraries for possible national network function for the benefit of the state.

ACTIVITIES:

each year 1. Continuation of consultation with the panel furnished by Texas State Library and metropolitan libraries involved each year.

1973 2. Assessment of collections through inter library loan reports and through comparative analysis for areas of strength.

1973 3. Designation of grants to support their service to Texas libraries.

1974 4. Division of responsibilities among those libraries for assuming responsibility for subject strengths.

1975 5. Reports by panel members on progress of plans for national and regional network consultation.

OBJECTIVE: To strengthen and improve the capability of designated libraries to fulfill their roles as network components .

ACTIVITIES:

Model for each year
1. Provision of grants to libraries for strengthening reference collections and bibliographic tools locally.
2. Distribution to the Major Resource Centers and Area Libraries application forms on July 15, 1972.
3. Funding for qualifying applications.

OBJECTIVE: To provide communication between libraries and encourage interlibrary cooperation activities.

ACTIVITIES:

1973 1. Maintain Texas State Library Communication Network for interlibrary loan and reference. Installation of demonstration for local queries in two regional areas to establish basic transaction frequency and cost.

1973 2. Continuation of program to develop and provide bibliographic tools for network components working with 10 regional systems as well as academic, school and special libraries with which contracts are signed.

1974 3. Evaluation of two demonstrations for patterns and cost of local queres. Redesign of general network pattern according to results shown.

1973 4. Production of directories, studies, and evaluations, emphasizing efficiency and speed. Implement new network design.

1974 5. Continuation of cooperation in programs designed by Southwestern Library Association to benefit libraries in six-state region.

GOAL: To improve library service through the dissemination of information to librarians and others employed by libraries as well as to library trustees and other interested citizens.

OBJECTIVE: To provide educational opportunities for librarians, trustees, systems council members, Friends of Teras public libraries, interested individuals, and local and regional government officials on philosophy behind and importance of statewide library service and attaining Library Services and Construction criteria and system membership.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Arrangement of four to six special workshops each year on expertise needed by various levels of libraries, contracting expert consultants.
2. Scheduling of four to eight workshops in each of ten systems each year conducted by State Library staff to acquaint those interested in libraries with plans and development.
3. Conferences at local level with those concerned at least once a year in 380 locations.
4. Dissemination through *Texas Libraries* and other professional publications of information to those concerned with public libraries' plans and developments.
5. Acquisition of publications for and maintenance of Professional Librarianship Collection for loan of serials, pamphlets, reports, surveys, and books to those concerned with libraries useful to staff work.
6. Development, acquisition, or reprint of leaflets for distribution on special library-related topics as part of the technical leaflets series.
7. Collection analysis, and publication of data and directories useful to State Library work, librarians, and other interested citizens.

OBJECTIVE: To provide libraries and those interested in libraries with professional consultant service on library development.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Continuation of field offices until space is available in the Archives and Library building in 1974.
2. Arrangement of conferences by consultants at local libraries for library development at least one each year.
3. Support for travel of consultants to conferences, seminars, and professional meetings and to workshops they arrange.

OBJECTIVE: To improve expertise available to those concerned with local library service.

ACTIVITIES:

1973 1. Assignment of area of interest in library service as well as a geographic area to each field consultant.

1974 2. Reorientation of staff by locating consultants in Austin headquarters.

1974 3. Provision of opportunities for education to staff members concerned with public library development.

1974 4. Addition of gathering and analyzing statistics as full-time responsibility of staff member for the benefit of statewide library development. Cooperation with LIBGIS projects for uniform statistics from all libraries to be served.

1975 5. Through reports and studies, share knowledge and expeperience gained with appropriate groups.

OBJECTIVE: To provide consultant services to state institutions.

ACTIVITIES:

each year 1. On-site conferences with administrators and librarians and agency-level conferences with personnel in charge of library programs annually.

1973 2. Sponsorship of a workshop on library techniques for librarians of institutions and a statewide conference of agency administrators of library programs each year in order to share information on library opportunities.

1973 3. Acquisition ,preparation, and distribution of materials to institutions on functions of library service and on standards for service.

1974 4. Encouragement of cooperation with local public libraries where it is needed to supplement service.

1974 5. A study of desirability of Texas State Library Communication Network participation by insittutions in 1974 and implementation of this correlation in 1975.

GOAL: To provide adequate library service to those segments of the population that have not traditionally had access to libraries or toward which libraries have not directed either services or acquisition policies.

OBJECTIVE: Provision of grants for purchase of library materials to support initiation or continuation of activities designed to serve special segments of the population in at least 156 libraries recognizing priority for "low income" set by LSCA:

1. Service to disadvantaged persons in urban and rural areas,
2. Early childhood enrichment opportunities,
3. Right-to-Read activities,
4. Service to aging,
5. Drug education,
6. Environmental education,
7. Career opportunities.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Distribution of proposal opportunity to at least 380 public libraries on July 15, including 10 Major Resource Centers.
2. Initiation of qualification of libraries for programs on September 1.
3. Recepiton of proposals beginning October 15. Proposals to contain review of activities components for evaluation.
4. Review of proposals and study of population not covered. Devise method through systems to reach identifiable population.
5. Selection of program proposals from:
   a. Disadvantaged persons in urban and rural areas,
   b. Early Childhood Enrichment opportunities,
   c. Right-to-Read Activities,
   d. Aging,
   e. Drug Education,
   f. Environmental Education,
   g. Career Opportunities.
6. Evaluation of accomplishment by local library and Texas State Library.

OBJECTIVE: To provide grant funds for residents in counties without library service to organize service or contract for service.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Information to officials and interested citizens in counties without library service the opportunity to obtain aid in establishing library service on July 15.
2. Reception of proposals by September 1, for contracting or establishing in following fiscal year.
3. Distribution of funds for at least three establishment or contracting proposals each fiscal year until adequate state systems funding is secured for this activity.
4. Design of special proposals for counties too small to support library service, too isolated from service capable of contracting, to contract with Major Resource Center Library expecting to fund two of these each year until adequate state systems funding is secured for this activity.

OBJECTIVE: To improve collections of library materials for the institutionalized.

ACTIVITIES:

1973 1. Evaluation of library programs by established standards from reports of institutions.

1973 2. Examination of values to institutions of past programs and models.

1974 3. Establishment of model for each category (e.g. hospital, correcitonal school.)

1974 4. Designation of incentive grants to those institutions representative of their category.

each year 5. Evaluation of residents' use and benefit with reports and on-site conferences.

OBJECTIVES: To strengthen the Texas State Library's ability to serve agencies of government needing specialized information.

ACTIVITIES:

1973 1. Establishment of policies for acquiring materials on topics of interest to state government agencies: regional planning groups: local, county, city and special district agencies throughout the state.

1973 2. Dissemination of information to groups concerning materials available.

1974 3. Assistance in the formation of special library collections and services within government agencies and establishment of a staff task force to advise, share bibliographic tools, and correlate activities of agency libraries with each other and with the Texas State Library.

1975 4. Encouragement of establishment of a coordinating council among agencies concerned to correlate policies for information sharing, development of common catalogs where appropriate, and investigation of shared computerized and/or printed catalogs of materials commonly useful to state government agencies.

OBJECTIVE: To support activities of public libraries with Children's Reading Program.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Preparation of reading club materials for use of State Library, public libraries and institutions for aid to incentive reading for leisure time by children not in school. Program includes posters, reading Tags, and certificates of accomplishment.
2. Notification of librarians of availability and supply orders.
3. Plan for increase each year (79,000 supplied in 1971.)

4. Initiation of planning in 1973 to orient program to twelve-month school year.

GOAL: To provide professional expertise to those who are working on re-codification of laws regarding the establishment of local libraries.

OBJECTIVE: To assist in coordinating a program to revise library laws in order to provide uniform legal bases for establishment of library service at the local level.

ACTIVITIES:

1973 1. Study of present library laws and comparison with those of other states taking into account the funding capabiliites of local government. Texas State Library staff and consultants from Texas libraries and the Texas Library Association will participate in the study.

1974 2. Preparation of information base for constructing new laws permitting and encouraging governments to establish and operate libraries.

1975 3. Presentation of body of public library law for legislation.

1976 4. Assistance to local governments to implement new patterns of establishment and service.

1976 5. Incorporation of additional libraries created into systems.